

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV

PRICE 5 CENTS

IN THE CAPITAL.

THE QUARREL OF SENATOR PLUMB AND PRINTER DEFREES.

Mr Blaine's Real Place in the Politics of the Day—Arthur's Relations Toward the Maine States—The Southern Frink of the Cabinet—An Interesting Day in Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Mr. Defrees, the public printer, is out in a card to-day, in which he uses some severe and uncompromising language toward Senator Plumb, of Kansas. It seems that during the holidays Mr. Defrees met Senator Plumb at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York. In the course of the conversation between them Senator Plumb, according to Mr. Defrees, complained that his state had been badly used by the departments and the government printing office, and said that he had quit asking for places for his constituents. Mr. Defrees says that he replied that there were persons from Kansas employed in the government printing office; that like all other employees, they were subject to farfoule when it became necessary to reduce the force, without regard to the state to which they belong. On the 5th instant an article appeared in the National Republican, of this city, purporting to give the substance of this conversation, representing that Mr. Defrees approached Senator Plumb with obsequiousness, expressing his great pleasure at meeting him; that Mr. Plumb said: "What's the matter, old man? You are not so affable when I meet you in Washington. You must want something. You are too late; I can't do anything for you," and that then Mr. Defrees "slunk off." Mr. Defrees addressed a note to Senator Plumb immediately on the appearance of this publication, and inquired whether it was furnished by him. Not receiving a satisfactory reply he addressed a second note to Mr. Plumb, asking him categorically to state whether any such conversation as represented ever took place between them. To this Mr. Plumb replied for the second time in an evasive manner, whereupon Mr. Defrees addressed him another note, charging him with prompting the article in the republican, and concluding as follows: "You thus stand before all honorable men self-convicted of having falsely boasted that you had grossly insulted (without cause and in a manner becoming the lowest blackguard) a man almost thirty years older than yourself."

Senator Plumb declined to be interviewed in relation to Defrees's attack on him, or to say a word on the subject, one way or another. He does not intend to pay any attention whatever to the attack. The impression is that this act of Defrees has had a damaging effect on his chances of retention in the office he now holds. A gentleman who saw the president, Saturday, in Defrees's interest, says he left the white house with the impression that no change will be made, but that Defrees's unwise attack on Plumb has undoubtedly hurt him. This gentleman also says that he will not interfere in any way in Defrees's interest. J. B. V. Amer, editor of the Grand Rapids Eagle, is a candidate for public printer, and is backed by the entire Michigan delegation and other western congressmen. His friends regard his prospects as favorable.

BLAINE'S REAL POSITION.

A republican congressman, who is a friend and supporter of Blaine, said, to-day, in regard to the rumored appointment of William E. Chandler as secretary of the navy: "Chandler is not a Blaine man now. He and Frye have been in close touch with him, and he no doubt about that. They believe it is just as easy for them to lead us to follow, and they intend to lead. They think Blaine has had his day, and that he ought now to give way to me. I believe I have as much of Blaine's confidence as any man, and if they will let him alone and not crowd him, he will not be anybody's way political master." He said he cannot be president, but if they push him, he will kill somebody, too. Now, I don't believe Arthur has anything to do with this attack on Blaine. Arthur is a shrewd politician, and he understands that if he avoids antagonism, he can glide right along into another term of the presidency; but if he goes to fighting, Blaine will fight back, and though he may not get the advantage himself, he will get the advantage of having his party again. As I said, I don't believe Arthur is making any fight on Blaine, and indeed I am sure of it, but Grant and some of his friends are, and they give out the impression that the president is with them. What the president wants to do is to conduct himself so that the country may see that he has no particular bias in these political fights. I believe he will do that, and I think Blaine knows the president is not joining in any attack on him. If the president is not careful he, however, some of his indiscreet friends will do him more damage than they can ever repair. The gentleman who said this is one of the most prominent and conservative republicans in congress.

THE CABINET CONSTRUCTION.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the president by prominent republicans and journalists of the north, to appoint the navy. Hunt, retained, the claim being made that he is a representative of southern republicans in the broadest sense of the word.

Senator Kellogg says he has not joined in the effort to get a southern republican in the cabinet, nor does he intend to. He said when Morton declined the naval portfolio last spring, I saw there was a good chance to get the place. He got it, and then the southern republicans pitched into me because they said Hunt did not suit them or was not the man they wanted. Some of them said a carpetbagger ought to have had the place, and that Hunter didn't live south anyhow. When I was asked to assist southern men in the cabinet this time, I said no, and the gentlemen who were in the cabinet in the movement to go ahead and do the best they could; that I would be satisfied. It does not really help the south to have a representative in the cabinet anyhow. The navy department especially does not amount to anything for us. I had rather get large appropriations for rivers and harbors, and for internal improvements for the south, than to get a place in the cabinet. Appropriations for the people's cabinet place don't fit. But if we have a man in the cabinet, this is regarded as a big thing, and we get little else; so I am not particularly anxious to see a southern man in his cabinet.

SOMETHING FROM ATLANTA.

The house committee on agriculture to-day decided and the chairman was authorized to report a bill to the house appropriating \$5,000 to defray the expenses of transporting to Washington certain agricultural and mineral

products which have been on exhibition at the Atlanta cotton exposition, and were presented to the United States government.

IN CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Mr. Bayard from the finance committee, reported with a tariff commission bill, and also with an adverse report on the Garland commission bill. He said he favored the mode of constituting the commission as prescribed in the former, namely, from among the c. villes as tending to the practical question of existence of which congressmen were fully conscious. Proceeding to argue the question, he recommended action to correct the incongruities and the inefficiency of the existing tariff, he characterized it as a legislation for the benefit of a few as a perversion of legislation. He repudiated the doctrine that what is wanted is tariff protection, with incidental revenue, and argued that taxation to be just must be universal, and to be uniform must be proportional. A proposal was made to pose in the tariff of taxation should be provided for the expenses of the government and the incidental result of this in fostering our industry might be wisely considered, not as a controlling motive in laying results. He did not propose now to discuss the principles of tariff taxation at any length; they were, however, voted on by the representatives of the people. The war taxes of the present tariff were out of date in the time of peace. In illustration of this he referred to the duties on various articles.

On the conclusion of Mr. Bayard's remarks, the members, however, having been adjourned, were extended informally, the Sherman funding bill came up but was temporarily laid aside without a vote, and Mr. Beck took the floor and delivered a long speech in opposition to Mr. Morrill's bill. Mr. Beck opposed the bill as a curbing scheme of the monopolists for duty, which they had resorted to not only as a means of preventing legislation by the Senate, but also of white-washing all enemities of the high protective tariff. He wished to have immediate action on the tariff, and asserted that all that the commission would find as to the basis of the judicious reduction of taxation could be presented by the committee on the estate, and to the ways and means committee of the house. Within the next few days, when it was proposed to have the president, he might refuse to hear what he did not want, and would not be accountable for misrepresentations in their report. The evident purpose of the so-called protectionists, as shown by the declarations of their organs and their actions, is to have a commission which would be committed to lay a tariff. The declaration of the senator from Vermont (Morrill) that the changes should be made by friendly hands and not by ill-informed and reckless revolutionists, was easily understood. This, however, was an impeachment of the integrity and capacity of congress, one house of which was charged by the committee of originating bills for raising the rate of changing taxation, upon the theory that the acceptability of its members every two years would make them careful. The success of infant southern cotton industries demonstrated that the only protection such industries require to compete with the old established ones, was proximity to raw material and markets for products. Cotton in this direction was more successfully competing with New England than would the latter in a free contest in the cotton products of Great Britain, and he would cheerfully vote to exempt all cotton machinery from tax by way of encouraging home construction of machinery. He would also in his opinion to the cotton planters for \$900,000 of which they were robbed by the unkind cotton tax of 1865-66, and to make them even with the New England manufacturer, who had for fifteen years had the benefit of the tariff, detailing at much length the incongruities and inequalities of the present tariff, and the means of remedying them, framed so as to be readily understood and accepted upon the ad valorem principles as far as practicable. Mr. Beck closed by criticizing the secretary of the treasury for the withdrawal of silver certificates and the placing of currency in the hands of national banks. He incidentally referred to what could be done about any effort to abolish internal taxation in view of the present wants of the treasury. Mr. Beck occupied the floor for nearly three hours, closing at 4:30. He was attentively listened to throughout by an almost full senate, and some members of the house.

Mr. Morrill, rising to reply to a few points made by Mr. Beck, said he had not been ignorant of the senator's intent to do, and agreed sharply with his argument and his (Morrill) bill now wished to say he was about as well as could be expected; that he needed neither to haul off for repairs nor wait to find ammunition. The senator seemed to have jumped into a controversy for the purpose of headily and growing prosperity of the country, which he did not expect to be of any service to him. He said he had so highly commended all chief advocates of free trade that he would doubtless induce his party to follow in that direction.

As to cotton tax, of which the senator complained, that was about the only tax paid by the south, while the north, east and west were not taxed in these same directions. I believe, however, some of his indiscreet friends will do him more damage than they can ever repair. The gentleman who said this is one of the most prominent and conservative republicans in congress.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1882.

THE ARM OF JUSTICE

EXTENDED OVER THE GUILTY GI-

TEAU'S HEAD.

The Field of Farce Performances at End, and the Solent's Silence of Impending Doom Takes

Possession of the Prisoner-Judge For

ter's Masterly Appeal for Justice.

Mr. McCord made an exhaustive argument in favor of his proposition.

The debate was further participated by Messrs. Converse, Hiscock and Roberts.

Mr. Haskell demanded the previous question, which being carried, Mr. McCord of Mr. Franks, who desired to offer a resolution directing the committee on elections to report on the fact whether either of the claimants were practical polygamists.

Mr. Haskell then stated that he desired to offer a resolution giving certain instructions to the committee on elections in case the matter was referred to it. It was read as follows:

Whereas, Polygamy has been for many years, and is now practiced in several of the territories of the United States in contravention of the law thereof, and whereas, there has been admitted into the Union, and into the United States, delegates from the territory of Utah who desire to offer a resolution directing the committee on elections to report on the fact whether either of the claimants were practical polygamists.

Resolved, That the committee on elections be directed to offer a resolution giving certain instructions to the committee on elections in case the matter was referred to it.

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ATLANTA ABOVE
ESLOUGH.
Cotton Buildings to Messrs.
—A Magnificent Scheme
on Dollar Cotton Fair
What They Have to Say.

CONSTITUTION reporter went out yesterday and out, if possible, what was the object of the purchase of the exposition property made the day before by Mr. F. P. Rice and Mr. R. H. Richards, from the executive committee of the cotton exposition.

The reporter found Mr. Rice first. He was preparing to make a trip to Florida, and leave by the train to-day, to be absent from the city for two weeks or ten days. He was busy picking out fishing tackle, and was carefully examining a hunting outfit. He had just put on a jaunty oiled, canvassed hunting coat of English pattern, to see if it would fit, and was trying the dealer about the price, when the reporter walked up.

Pending his negotiation for the coat we said to him:

"You have purchased the buildings and other property of the cotton exposition, Mr. Rice?"

"Yes," he replied; "Mr. Richards and myself purchased the property. The Constitution stated this morning substantially the contract we made. The money has been placed in the Atlanta national bank to-day to complete the purchase when the titles are made."

"What do you propose to do with your purchase?"

"We purchased the property to keep it from being torn down and scattered. There are several men with capital in the city who are anxious to invest their money in manufacturing, and a strong company can be organized at once to fill these buildings with proper machinery, and it will be done if proper arrangements can be made."

"Do you mean by that if the money can be raised?"

"No, sir; there are twenty-five men ready now to organize a joint stock company of half a million dollars capital to commence manufacturing in these buildings. The land on which the buildings stand in Oglethorpe park belongs to the city of Atlanta. Before we invest any more money in machinery we will have to make some arrangement with the city for the land on which the buildings inside the park stand."

"Do you mean that you want the city to give the land to a company?"

"No, sir. I would not have them give it. I am a tax payer, and want every dollar the city owns to go to pay its debts. It will make taxes lighter, and that is one reason why I want to give manufacturers established here. It will increase our population and lessen the taxes. I want the city to sell the land at a fair and reasonable price."

"It depends then on the purchase of the land whether a company is organized."

"It does?"

"Suppose the city refuses to sell the land or you can't agree on the price?"

"Then no one is hurt. We will tear down the buildings and sell out the material for just what we can get for it."

With this we left Mr. Rice to complete his purchase and went to find Mr. Richards.

The reporter found Mr. Richards quite busy with the stockholders of the Atlanta national bank, yesterday, before the annual meeting of the stockholders of the bank. He is a large stockholder and a director in the bank.

"What do you propose to do with your purchase of the property of the International cotton exposition?" we asked.

"We propose to fill the buildings with machinery, if we can get the land at a proper price."

"Do you mean that you and Mr. Rice will buy machinery for that purpose?"

"Mr. Rice and myself will organize a joint stock company, with a capital of a half million dollars, if necessary, to put the machinery in these buildings."

"Raise the money here, Atlanta?"

"Yes, here in Atlanta, every dollar of it."

"Can it be done?"

"Certainly. It can be done in two days. Atlanta must commence manufacturing on a large scale, if we expect to keep up. Our country has a custom, and our laborers work. We have got all the railroads we can hope for a while. They want business. The owners of real estate want tenants, and when we commence to manufacture here there will be no end to the prosperity of the city. I did not join in this purchase as an investment, but I am willing to go into a good joint stock company as an investment."

"Suppose you cannot purchase the land from the city?"

"Then we will close out our purchase for what we can get for it. There is nothing compulsory about our proceedings in this matter, but what we are willing to lay before the public. We are willing to pay a fair price for the land if the city has indicated—if we fail to agree when we will sell out our purchase for what it will bring."

"When do you propose to move in this matter?"

"I cannot say. I am compelled to be absent from the city for a while on important matters, and Mr. Rice is going to Florida. We will return inside of three weeks. We have deposited the money in the Atlanta national bank to pay for the purchase, and have instructed our attorneys to examine the titles and to make them to Walker P. Jameson, trustee for ourselves and such names as we desire to associate with us. When this is done, we will confer with the city council or others who contemplate investing in a cotton factory here, and the matter can be settled in short order."

With this we left Mr. Richards.

In walking back the reporter met Mr. Richard and told him what had been said.

"I will subscribe to a cotton factory," said Mr. Peters, "with such men as Rice and Richards, and it will do more for Atlanta to get up a factory, such as you speak about, than any thing that can be done. It has been demonstrated," said Mr. Peters, "that steam, where coal can be had for three dollars per ton, is cheaper than water power. We have the healthiest climate in the south, and we only need to start the ball and Atlanta will have one hundred thousand inhabitants in less than ten years."

We next met Mr. Hugh T. Inman, and spoke to him about the purchase.

He said that he had been spoken to on the subject, and had said that he was willing to join a good company if proper titles could be obtained for the land in Oglethorpe park, but that he was not willing to invest money in machinery and take a lease. "I told a man," said Mr. Inman, "a month ago, that I would raise sixty per cent of the stock for a good cotton factory here. We must demonstrate what we have been saying," he continued, "that there is money in manufacturing in the south. If we wait for others to come here and do it, it will never be done. We want cotton factories, and all kinds of factories, that will increase our population and add to the value of every dollar's worth of property in the city."

"This, then, is the object of the purchase. Shall we have a huge factory, or a big pile of second-class lumber? We will wait and see."

Walter S. Gordon Purchases a Cotton Mill in Mississippi.

Jackson (Miss.) Comst.

Colonel Walter S. Gordon, of Alabama, one of the projectors of the Georgia Pacific railroad, has purchased the Stansbury cotton mill, located at Vicksburg, Miss.

They were all signed at Carrollton on the 4th instant, and Colonel Gordon has purchase money cash.

We have not learned the price paid, but we

of the most valuable pieces of property in the south. The building is a magnificent brick structure, built upon the modern plan, and it is said that if the machinery were moved out of a room. There are two powerful Corliss engines and a large lot of machinery in the building. The building and machinery originally cost \$20,000.

We learn it is the intention of Colonel Gordon to purchase a large amount of new machinery, and run the factory to its full capacity. It should prove a mint, as it is located near the healthy town of Carrollton, on the hills, within a few miles of the Yazoo river.

The cotton mills in Mississippi have proved bonanzas for the owners. The one at Wesson pays twenty-six per cent dividends, and the stock is worth over three hundred.

Those at Enterprise and Natchez are said to pay as well.

The cotton factories of Georgia and Alabama are immensely profitable, and the stock in them, as almost a universal rule, is

at a premium. This is not unnatural, either.

Where the cotton is produced is the proper place to manufacture it. Enough cotton is made near Carrollton to supply the Stansbury mills, and sales for the manufactured fabrics can be made without difficulty.

The stockholders of the Merchant's bank, at their annual meeting, elected the following board of directors: Campbell Wallace, Atlanta, Georgia; James R. Wylie, Atlanta, Georgia; James H. Porter, Atlanta, Georgia; Benjamin E. Crane, Atlanta, Georgia; George Winslow, Atlanta, Georgia; C. L. Brown, Atlanta, Georgia; L. M. Veach, Adairsville, Georgia; W. P. Moore, Monroe, Georgia; George C. Smith, Monroe, Georgia; James H. Porter, cashier; W. D. Luckie, assistant cashier and teller; C. M. Fraser, book-keeper.

At a meeting of the stockholders of Atlanta National bank, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the death of General Alfred Austell, the founder and honored president of our bank, we extend our sympathies to his wife, who has sustained an irreparable loss, and we have been bereaved of a loved and trusted personal friend.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our love and esteem we hereby instruct the board of directors to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to the late president to be used in the banking house of the Atlanta National bank.

The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: James Swann, W. E. Cox, R. H. Richards, and Paul Rorke, S. B. Cox, and W. W. Austell.

At a meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: James Swann, President; W. E. Cox, Vice-President; Paul Rorke, Cashier; W. W. Austell, Assistant Cashier.

THE BANKS

Some Meetings Yesterday and What Resulted Therefrom.

Yesterday was a busy day at the banks. The stockholders of three of these institutions held their annual meetings and elected boards of directors, and the directors at once proceeded to elect bank officers.

The stockholders of the Gate City national bank held their annual meeting, and elected the following board of directors: W. H. Hill, M. Hill, L. J. Hill, W. A. Hemphill, Charles Hermann, R. H. Richards, Anthony Murphy. The recently elected directors then held a meeting at which L. J. Hill was elected president of the bank, L. M. Hill vice-president, and E. S. McCandless, cashier.

The stockholders of the Merchant's bank, at their annual meeting, elected the following board of directors: Campbell Wallace, Atlanta, Georgia; James R. Wylie, Atlanta, Georgia; James H. Porter, Atlanta, Georgia; Benjamin E. Crane, Atlanta, Georgia; George Winslow, Atlanta, Georgia; C. L. Brown, Atlanta, Georgia; L. M. Veach, Monroe, Georgia; George C. Smith, Monroe, Georgia; James H. Porter, cashier; W. D. Luckie, assistant cashier and teller; C. M. Fraser, book-keeper.

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THE ISLES OF THE SEA.

From the West Indies and the Pacific Islands.

SANTO DOMINGO, December 27.—An American steam steamer is quietly surveying Samana bay. Nearly 4,000 bushels of sugar are ready and awaiting shipment.

Port-au-Prince, January 28.—The revolutionary movement at Santiago is reported to have been quelled. President Merino continues at Puerto Plata.

According to reliable estimates the tobacco crop will reach 125,000,000.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI, December 29.—The president has declared Port-au-Prince, St. Marie, and Jackmel in a state of siege. The previously reported rising is represented as quelled, but there is resistance brooding in secret. Incendiary fires have destroyed three houses at Puerto Plata, two at Gonâves, one at Auxcayes, and three at Sal.

BRIOTON, Barbados, December 26.—The weather and crops continue favorable. The health of the island is improving.

TEHRAN, January 28.—A report from Venezuela to December 29th have been received. A revolutionary conspiracy at San Tomas has been discovered, and Consul Phillips has left for Caracas with the object of asking for instructions. President Guzman Blanco feels uneasy. A strong guard surrounded his house, and no person is admitted unless he gives one hour's notice. The president has about 10,000 men at his disposal.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—A fire occurred at Tokio December 15 which destroyed 140 houses.

There is no immediate prospect of the establishment of a legislative assembly in Japan.

NORTHERN CHINA will soon be opened to the world by telegraphic communication.

At Albany, Philippine Islands, a great eruption of volcano may broke out November 22.

THE SMALL-POX.

There is no Limit to its Territory or Intensity.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 10.—The state board of health is keeping unusually busy at present wrestling with the small-pox epidemic prevailing in Illinois. Cases have been reported to the board within six weeks from sixty-one points in the state, about forty of which are still infected, although the disease is fairly under control at most of the places.

At Bradwood the authorities have refused to co-operate with the health officers. This is apparently the result of a quarrel between the counties along the Mississippi river, from Dubuque down, the points of infection having been reported from twelve out of eighteen Mississippi counties. A circular will at once be issued to steamboat officers requesting them to enforce the vaccination of all their hands. If this is not complied with, river towns will be directed to prevent those boats from landing which have not properly protected their crews by vaccination.

TOMAH, Wis., January 10.—Small-pox has broken out at Tomah, a small station fifteen miles north of here. One death and ten cases are reported. The inhabitants are scattering in all directions.

THE Newark Frauds.

NEWARK, N. J., January 10.—William F. Powell, assistant city clerk, was arrested to night at the instigation of Auditor Abel, for alleged complicity in the half-baiting of the Newark public school, and very reticent about the matter, but it is understood that the charge is that Powell altered a check for \$91,440 to \$90,449 by changing the dollar sign into a figure 8, and forged the signature of the auditor at the instigation of Auditor Abel, and that Powell derived pecuniary benefit from the transaction. Powell has not yet obtained bail.

THE Funeral of Mr. Stoughton.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The judiciary, a large concourse of the members of the bar, and many public and private citizens of New York attended the funeral of Mr. Stoughton, English barrister, who died at Calvary church, this morning.

The pall bearers were General Grant, Admiral Baldwin, Judge Brady, Alfred Bierstadt, C. A. Converse, Dr. George F. Cooke, A. L. Loring, Mr. Musgrave, Secretary Hunt, C. M. Denslow, Wm. M. Evens, ex-Postmaster-General James, Judge Blatchford and General Culver.

THE Newark Topic.

GALVESTON, January 10.—The News' Abeline special says an untrustworthy attempt was made at an early hour this morning to burn the south side of the city hall fire escape, but it is understood that the charge is that Powell altered a check for \$91,440 to \$90,449 by changing the dollar sign into a figure 8, and forged the signature of the auditor at the instigation of Auditor Abel, and that Powell derived pecuniary benefit from the transaction. Powell has not yet obtained bail.

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A Denver Fire.

DENVER, January 10.—A fire this morning destroyed the building owned by Hallie Brees, and Osborne & Mc Ardys' drug store. The loss on the building is about \$30,000, and on Brees' drug store, \$40,000. Underwriters have paid \$10,000. The insurance covers the entire loss. John Townsend was killed by a falling wall. The fire was caused by an explosion on the staircase.

A Letter for Guitau.

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W. H. B. Guitau.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The News' Abeline special says that Guitau, with his wife and two children, addressed a letter to the president of the United States, asking him to intercede with the president to have him appointed to the office of collector of the port of New York.

The letter was addressed to the president of the United States, and the president has not yet received it.

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LOCAL TIN-TYPES.
FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET
CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by
Home-Folks and Strangers—The Guests of the
Town as Taken on the Fly—In and about
the Courts and Departments.

THE DELINQUENTS—Yesterday City Marshal Jaynes, a busily engaged in notifying those persons who have failed to pay their street tax that they must settle forthwith or be interviewed by the recorder.

DAHLONEGA—Dr. Hause has just received a letter from the professors of the Agricultural college at Dahlonega, asking him to come to that place at his earliest convenience, to superintend the "laying out" of the fruit gardens.

TRINITY CHURCH—Social meeting this evening at 7:15. Topic: Divine Chastisement a Blessing. Brief talk by Dr. Miller, Colonel Westmoreland and Judge Lester. Congregation cordially invited. Services hold sixty minutes.

TO MEXICO—Mr. R. H. Rose, an industrious young capitalist of Cincinnati, who has been traveling the country, and Mr. E. Blackwell, will leave the city to-day for Orizaba, Mexico, where they will attend the exhibition now going on at that city.

IN JAIL—Yesterday Tom Brown, an individual of color, was before Justice Tanner, charged with stealing a show case from a man named Zinsler. The stealing is said to have occurred Saturday night. After hearing the evidence Brown was sent to jail to await a final trial.

ADJUDGED INSANE—Yesterday Andrew Hesterly was tried before Judge Calhoun on a writ of lunacy. He was adjudged insane and application for his admission to the state asylum for the insane was forwarded to Milledgeville. At present Hesterly is confined in the county prison.

UNDER BOND—Yesterday John L. Williams and James Williams were before Commissioner Buck on a bench warrant charging them with obstructing a United States marshal in the discharge of his duty. The former was put under a bond of \$700 and the latter was required to give bond in the sum of \$500.

MUD MUS—The late rains have put the streets in a frightfully muddy condition. The public roads leading from the city are also in bad condition, some of them almost impassable on account of the mud. A gang of street hands are kept at work in the business part of the city cleaning the crossings of mud.

THE DRUMMER—The first number of this journal has made its appearance. It is a monthly eight-page magazine of news published by the interest of the commercial traveler. Mr. W. H. Reid, a young gentleman of fine business qualifications, is the manager, and H. H. Dickson, the publisher.

SALE OF THE EXPOSITION HOTEL FURNITURE—Yesterday a large crowd attended the sale of furniture and fixtures at the Exposition hotel. The sale was well attended. The articles went high. The furniture was nearly all bought by P. H. Snook, from whom it was purchased at the opening of the exposition.

THE STREET COMMISSION—The street commissioners convened in called session yesterday evening at police headquarters. There was a present of some of the commissioners and the meeting was one of great interest. The deplorable condition of the streets was discussed and measures looking to early improvement were considered.

STEALING CHAIRS—George Harrison, a colored chair reparer, is wanted in several sections of the city. George has been in the habit of carrying his chair on his shoulder and the meeting was to other parties. George, if caught by the police, will probably abandon his present trade for a better.

LOST POCKET-BOOK—At the carshed yesterday morning a lady created quite a commotion in the ladies saloon by announcing in a loud voice the loss of her pocket-book. A close search failed to discover the lost treasure, and the impression went abroad that pickpockets still infest Atlanta. The pocket-book belonged to a Mrs. Mawby and contained sixty-seven dollars.

THROWN FROM A HORSE—Tom Harman, a negro boy, was severely injured by being thrown from a horse yesterday morning on Georgia street. The boy was riding the animal along quietly, when he threw a stone, striking him on the side and causing him to run away. By a sudden turn from Garnett into Loyd street, Tom lost his balance and fell. A sprained ankle and a bruised side were the results of the fall.

PROFESSOR B. CLARK WHEELER will deliver a free lecture at the house of representatives on Thursday evening, January 12th. Subject: Rocky Mountain Wonder Land. Mr. M. C. W. W. was Colorado's representative at the exposition, and is a gentleman well acquainted with the resources of the Rockies, having spent much of his life as an explorer and mining engineer. His lecture will be both interesting and instructive.

A VALUABLE ACQUISITION—Mr. James Swan, who was on yesterday elected president of the Atlanta Medical Society, will need no introduction to Atlanta's future. If so, he will prove a valuable acquisition to our business circles. He is a capital man of broad and liberal ideas, and has stood high in New York and all the important financial circles. He will do much to push Atlanta on to greatness.

HURT BY A BRICK—Yesterday afternoon as Mr. James Logan, a mechanical street resident, was passing along Marietta street, and when beside a new brick house, upon which bricklayers were working, a brick slipped from the hands of one of the bricklayers and fell upon Mr. Logan's head. The brick was a hard one and the gentleman was knocked to the ground where he lay until removed by persons who witnessed the accident. A bad scalp wound was the result of the bricklayer's carelessness.

A NEW MEDICAL SOCIETY—A number of Atlanta physicians have formed a new medical society to be called "The Atlanta Medical Society." The first meeting was held Monday in the room of the Mutual relief association. Dr. W. S. Armstrong was elected president, and Dr. W. D. Bizzell, secretary. The meetings will be held on the first, and third Saturday nights in each month, and will be enlivened and made profitable by lectures and essays on matters important to the profession.

TO LOTTA—The following is a copy of a post card written to Lotta, one of Atlanta's school girls. Beautiful Lotta, do pray, please, give up matinees and play "Bob" in Atlanta. So many of us girls want dreadfully to go, but can't get \$3.00 at a time in pin money. If you will give a matine, fifty cent one, I just declare you would have the biggest house of record. Now won't you splendid, glorious, jolly, rollicking, smashing, darling, bewitching, Lotta? Then you have the blessing of thousands school girls who have not any beans to foot the bills at the opera house.

THE BARBED ARMS—Yesterday was a busy day at the vaccination office. Dr. Cummings has two assistants, and they are now vaccinating about a hundred persons a day. Additional room in the building has been secured, and in view of the near approach of the scourge, every effort is being made to vaccinate the entire unprotected portion of the city's population. Small-pox is said to be at Chatta-

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER,
RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,
53 WHITEHALL STREET.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Rheumatism Neuralgia
Sprains, Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more satisfactory than this disease, because pain can be removed and the disease cured by the use of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

This remedy is not a cheap Benzoine or Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat to avoid danger of explosion, nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.

PAIN KILLER has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, IT NEVER FAILS. It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously.

Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of any physician.

The record of cures by the use of PAIN KILLER would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes: "I experienced immediate relief from pain in my shoulder, and I am now well again."

E. York says: "I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and have found it a most beneficial remedy."

Bartram Seaman says: "I have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a most effective remedy for rheumatism and lameness."

Mr. H. C. H. says: "I never fail to prescribe in cases of rheumatism. **Phil. Gilbert, Somersett, Pa.**, writes: "I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and the results are excellent. It is the best medicine I can get."

All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. Its price is 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

July 1st—65c. w/ November December January whole next road mat.

Chattanooga, and will doubtless return to-day with Garvin, John Lawless, the man whose life was nearly taken by Garvin, is yet alive and the chances for an ultimate recovery are good. His friends and the Atlanta officials express a determination to prosecute Garvin to the extent of the law.

FOR AN OLD OFFENSE—A short while before Christmas Jesse Jones, a negro man, was arrested upon a warrant of attachment filed with larceny. The warrant was issued upon the affidavit of Mr. Shields, a Decatur street butcher, from whom Jones is said to have stolen some meat, but when the accused was arraigned before Judge Tanner for a preliminary trial, he succeeded in procuring a bond for his appearance before the city court and was released. A few days ago the case was called in the city court, Clifford Clark presiding, but the defendant failed to appear and the bond was declared forfeited. As soon as Jones' bondsman ascertained this fact they induced the police to organize a close search for the delinquent, and late yesterday evening Officers Barnes and Sheridan came upon him on Decatur street and in a short while had him safely housed in the county jail, where he will remain until to-day, when he will be transferred to the Fulton county jail, where he will remain until taken before Judge Clark for a final hearing.

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